

DARK REGION DISCOVERED WHERE STORMS OF EARTH ARE NOT FELT

Wonderful Things in Meteorology Are Made
Known by Observations Taken by Balloons
—Abysmal Depths of Darkness

Washington, Jan. 13.—A black and remarkable interstellar region has been discovered through observations taken by the balloon flying staff of the weather bureau and by scientists abroad.

Chief Willis L. Moore of the weather bureau, has advised the house committee on agriculture that during the last summer months "we found warm patches of air far above the earth."

"We have found," said Prof. Moore, "as a result of sending up these balloons—and our observations are verified abroad—one of the most wonderful things in meteorology."

"All our physics have assumed that temperature gradually decreases with elevation until in outer space there is no temperature. We sent up balloons from Omaha and Indianapolis above the storm stratum which is six miles deep, rising and falling with the seasons. Above the storm stratum there is an entirely different atmosphere floating upon the storm element like oil on water, with an easterly velocity of only half the lower air. From the storm stratum up through this there is a slight rise in temperature. We call it an equally heated stratum—the isothermal. In this constant air ocean there are no storm eddies, the minutest rays of light are absorbed. We are living in a thin skin of air illuminated and all the rest between us and the sun is darkness."

NEW KIND OF AEROPLANE

Balance Device and
Steering Gear Are
Novel

Hammondsport, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A coal black monoplane built along somewhat different lines from any of the American or European aeroplanes, is receiving daily tryouts above the snow and ice which covers Lake Keuk here. The monoplane is the invention of A. L. Pittzer.

The new monoplane, which has made several short flights successfully, has a new balance device, while its steering gear is also novel in aeroplane architecture. Instead of steering with a rudder, Pittzer has his right and left steering surfaces placed in front over the elevating plane. In the rear he carries a rigid plane as a tail.

The inventor will continue his experiments here until he has mastered the control of the machine. Later he expects to exhibit throughout the country.

ONLY TWO MEN ARE RESCUED

Marshfield, Ore., Jan. 13.—Of the thirty-two men on the ill-fated steamer Czarina which struck on the Coos Bay bar yesterday and was practically wrecked, two have been rescued and there is a possibility five more, including Captain Dugan and Harold Mills, will be. Harry Kentzell, first assistant engineer, was picked up unconscious in the breakers late yesterday, and early today Second Assistant Engineer J. Robinson was washed ashore. Some hours after Kentzell was revived he regained consciousness sufficiently to state that Captain Dugan, and Harold Mills, the only passenger, had been bound to one of the masts.

Robinson added that when the forward mast, to which he and five others had climbed, went by the board, the master, first officer, Mills and two seamen were still alive in the after rigging. These Robinson said were the only ones left on the ship. Watchers on the beach soon after Robinson was rescued declared that they observed a light flare up for a brief period from the wreck, which was taken to mean that the five are still alive.

The night was a trying one for the watchers who continually patrolled the shore since darkness fell. Among these were C. J. Mills, the steamship agent of the Southern Pacific company at Marshfield, and his wife. Early in the night they gave up all hope of ever seeing alive their son, Harold, a boy of 25 years, who had just left them bound for college. When Kentzell was rescued hope flashed a moment again by the assertion of H. J. McKewen that he had seen through marine glasses both masts of the Czarina and a rope ladder carried away and with them their burden of fifteen men.

Robinson's statement revived hope for a rescue eventually.

POET WATSON SAILS FOR HOME.
New York, Jan. 13.—William Watson, the English poet, and his wife

torney, received a decree of divorce on Tuesday at Nome, Alaska, from Mary Scott Castle, who shot Wm. D. Craig, a New York attorney, in an elevator of the Waldorf Astoria last August. Castle is now assistant United States district attorney. Mrs. Castle is rumored to be in Canada.

RIVERS RISING AT RAPID RATE

St. Louis, Jan. 13.—The ice gorge which broke in the Mississippi river at Hermann last night, reached St. Louis this morning. In one hour the Mississippi river here rose more than a foot and the gauge stood at 25.7 feet.

The gorges below the city continue to hold and damage to shipping may result from the ice gorge and water. The danger stage is 30 feet.

The weather bureau notified houses along the river that flood stage was likely to be reached within 24 hours if the ice below St. Louis did not break. There is a possibility of the gorge breaking.

The ferry boat Madison at Venice, Ill., was sunk by the gorge.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 13.—The Kansas river rose ten feet during the night and stood at 18 feet this morning. The river bridges at Willard, Valencia, and Leocompton have been swept away. Ice jams were responsible. The Leocompton bridge withstood the 1903 flood, but those at Willard and Valencia were destroyed and had been rebuilt.

The gauge shows that the water reached its maximum height early this morning and it is now falling slowly. There has been no damage to the surrounding country.

Ottawa, Kas., Jan. 13.—On the Marais des Cygnes river an ice gorge formed against a bridge two miles east of Ottawa and by this morning it had extended to that city, blocking the channel. The water was rising rapidly this morning, and a force of men started out to dynamite the gorge in an attempt to flood it.

Lawrence, Kas., Jan. 13.—The ice gorge in the Kansas river reached Lawrence today carrying out a wagon bridge and causing several thousand dollars loss between Leocompton, 11 miles west of Lawrence. The ice as it moved this way was tossed forty-five feet high. All traffic between Lawrence and North Lawrence was stopped and the electric light plant was shut down. Schools in North Lawrence were closed.

New York, Jan. 13.—Close: Prime mercantile paper 4 1-2 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers bills at 483.50 per 60 day bills and at 486.85 for demand.

Commercial bills 488 1-8 per cent. Bar silver, 52 3-8.

Mexican dollars, 44c.

Government bonds easy; railroads, irregular.

Money on call easier; 3d 1-4; ruling rate 4; closing bid and offered at 3. Time loans very soft and active 60 and 90 days and six months 4 1-4 to 2 per cent.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 7,000. Market steady; beefs 4 13-17; Texas steers 4 10-15; 50-60; western steers 4 10-15; 10-15; stockers and feeders 3 10-15; 10-15; cows and heifers 2 10-15; 10-15; calves 7 7-15; 7-15.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 18,000. Market 10c higher; light 8 30-35; 30-35; mixed 8 20-25; 20-25; heavy 8 25-30; 25-30; good to choice heavy 8 35-40; 35-40; pigs 7 30-35; 30-35; bulk of sales 8 5-10; 5-10.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 12,000; market steady; native 4 00-05; 00-05; western 4 00-05; 00-05; yearlings 4 00-05; 00-05; lambs, native, 4 25-30; 25-30; western 3 25-30; 25-30.

Omaha Livestock.

Omaha, Jan. 13.—Cattle—Receipts 2,300. Market steady; native steers, 4 00-05; 00-05; cows and heifers, 3 30-35; 30-35; stockers and feeders, 3 10-15; 10-15; cows and heifers, 2 10-15; 10-15; calves, 7 7-15; 7-15.

Hogs—Receipts 4,000. Market 10c higher. Heavy, 8 45-50; 45-50; mixed, 8 40-45; 40-45; light, 8 30-35; 30-35; bulk of sales, 8 45-50; 45-50.

Sheep—Receipts 2,600. Market steady. Yearlings, 5 50-55; 50-55; ewes, 5 00-05; 00-05; lambs, 5 00-05; 00-05.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Butter, steady; creameries 26-34; dairies 25-30. Eggs, steady at market, cases included, 24 1-2 to 25 1-2; firsts, 35; prime firsts, 38; second, 35; third, 32; 3-4-17; twins, 16 1-2-17; young Americans and longhorns, 16 1-2.

Metal Market.

New York, Jan. 13.—Copper weak; standard spot and March, 13 12 1-2 to 13 13.

Lead quiet, 14 67 1-2 to 14 72 1-2.

Silver, 52 3-8.

HUSBAND IS DIVORCED FROM MARY SCOTT CASTLE

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—A morning paper here says that Neville H. Castle, former prominent San Francisco at-

aviator not more than six or eight months. Paulhan is still under thirty. Just how much under he politely declines to say.

Mr. Bishop first knew him four years ago as the engineer of one of the French government's dirigible war balloons. Before that he is said to have been an aerial wire walker, so that he came to be an aviator by degrees. He is his own best mechanic, but that is natural, as he started out as a mechanic and exchanged the overalls for the spangled tights of the wire performer.

Big Program.
Aviation Camp, Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 12.—Big white clouds, threatening rain, and a wind that blew six miles an hour and carried a chill.

Curious features of the opening of Pasadena day at aviation camp when the crowds began to assemble. The weather bureau promised rain and the promise seemed about to be fulfilled but there was no lack of enthusiasm, either on the part of the people who came to see the expected record breaking flights, or on the part of the aviators, who snuffed the breeze and scanned the sky and then returned to the task of preparing the machines.

The program for Pasadena day promises great things and Paulhan and Curtiss both promised greater things. Hamilton and Willard also agreed to go after a record or two and Misco and Mason took to the French to each other while they kept one eye on the sky and the other on their Blériot machines. Harmon, the amateur, contented himself with walking around his new machine and frequently seating himself in it and working a lever or two.

Hours before any flights could be expected, the electric cars from Los Angeles were disgorged and the sawdust path to the grandstand was lined with pilgrims to the air tournament.

The thrills of Paulhan's flight yesterday when he rose nearly a mile to the evening sky had not died away and the attendance promised to eclipse the three previous days of the meet.

Record-Breaking Crowd.
The aviation field, where the eyes of the world are turned in expectation of greater marvels than the meets of the old world have shown, lay a fair meadow in the morning sunlight. Only a monoplane, jumping in the far end like a huge grass hopper disturbed the silence.

Over the field the white clouds whispered together in a conspiracy to blow a little and see what the spluttering creations of wood and silk and steel would do in the face of their frolic or anger.

A huge vulture came out from the black mountain crags to the east and hung over the course in silent challenge to the men below, and as if in answer, the GIM-DOSH biplane No. 10, a Baltimore entry, on which grew the American honors hung, left the ground.

The machine, after testing out its engines, in a brief flight, dropped gracefully. It is expected to make a formal flight later in the day.

French Jubilant.
In the Frenchman's headquarters all was jubilation. They hope that Paulhan will carry away all the big prizes of the meet. Morgan men, Curtiss showed his sportsmanlike spirit in talking of Paulhan's feat. He expressed pleasure that the record was made in America and said:

"The credit for a flight such as Paulhan made belongs entirely to the aviator and it is an evidence of his daring, skill and confidence."

Reflexes retained in Curtiss' tent over his program but there was a well defined feeling that he would try some great things today to take from France for America a portion of the glory that is awaiting her.

"He must do something soon," say the gossips. The meet has been brought into definite shape now. A big black board on the field gives each official event. Morgan men announce it to the grandstand. The judges require an announcement from the aviators before each attempt at speed, height and endurance records.

Each aviator who does not fly around the course at least once a day is penalized five per cent of his best time.

The local aviators tinkered with their machines in their open air shops, expecting to make trial flights today. These machines have not been tried and accidents have been carefully guarded against. Sheriffs on horseback remained near the machines ready to dash for the ambulance if necessary.

Paulhan replied: "Not mine, but my engine's convenience."

When he was asked today if that meant that he would attempt such a flight, he answered:

"It is not impossible. In endurance tests other aviators have traveled more than 100 miles, though never between cities that far apart."

Then he recalled the fact that Curtiss' machines have fuel capacities for flights of ten hours' duration at 30 miles an hour, and remarked that his Farman biplanes were much larger, with correspondingly larger motors and tanks, he saw no reason why he should not make such a flight.

This, however, is Pasadena day at Aviation Camp, and that may suggest to the Frenchman a flight to Pasadena instead.

The exact height Paulhan reached yesterday in his marvelous flight is yet in doubt. The judges are still working out the figures of the triangulation. But it is certain that he has surpassed Latham's Moumoulin record by at least 800 feet. The last figures the judges announced were 4,146 feet, but before the calculations are completed today it may be found that the altitude reached was but 100 or 200 feet less than a mile. In any event, the Frenchman has reached the height of the snow mantled mountains that surround the aviation field. And that it is what he said he would do that day he arrived.

Cortland Field Bishop of New York, president of the Aero Club of America, was one of the most enthusiastic witnesses of the flight.

"It was a magnificent achievement and one of the most important of the age," he said, and he added that it was all the more marvelous because of the fact that Paulhan has been an

MEN WERE GIVEN CHLOROFORM AND THEIR HEADS CUT OFF WITH AN AX

tions doing an interstate business, it has power to require corporations doing such business to make a federal incorporation just as it has power to require them to comply with its laws regulating interstate commerce.

Among the questions that will come up for consideration is that relating to the effect of federal incorporation upon the right of states to control and to tax the property of such enterprises.

Some members of congress will wish to have the rights of the states clearly defined in respect to such matters as regulations for sanitation and factory inspection. They will also wish to reserve to the states their right to tax such property after the charter. Some of them will wish, if possible, to separate the state from interstate business, so that the states may still have power to control in respect to business conducted by the corporation solely within the state.

St. Louis, Jan. 13.—Ray Lamphere, who died recently in the Indiana penitentiary at Michigan City, while serving a life term for complicity in the murders on the farm of Mrs. Bella Gunness, near LaPorte, Ind., did not carry the secrets of the Gunness carnage to a copyrighted story in the Post-Dispatch today. When he believed death was near, he confessed.

The confession was made to the Rev. Dr. E. A. Schell, formerly pastor of the Laporte Methodist church, now president of the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and held by him inviolate as a secret of the confessional. The Post-Dispatch says Dr. Schell would verify, if he would consent to break the silence, the confession it publishes. The Post-Dispatch, however, says the confession was made to a man of unassailable character.

Lamphere, according to the confession, had a guilty knowledge of the murder of three men in the Gunness home during the time he lived there, about eight months in 1907, and he assisted Mrs. Gunness in disposing of the bodies of three men.

He said he thought he had not received as much of the profits of the transaction as he considered himself entitled to and he went to the farm house at night with a woman, chloroformed Mrs. Gunness, her three children and Jennie Olsen. He and the woman searched the house, finding between \$60 and \$70.

The light they used was a candle and they left the house without knowing they had left behind a spark that soon burst into flames.

Mrs. Gunness' method of murdering her victims was first to chloroform them as they slept, if the drug did not itself kill, to sever the heads with an ax.

Each time a man was to be murdered, according to Lamphere, she sent him to purchase chloroform. Lamphere said he saw one of the men killed and aided in burying all three. These men were Andrew Helgelein and probably Ole Budsberg and Tonnes Peterson Lier. Helgelein, Lamphere thought, was the third husband of Mrs. Gunness.

At the time of the Lamphere trial it was thought Jennie Olsen had been killed by Mrs. Gunness. Lamphere, however, details how Mrs. Gunness had secreted her in the house after she returned from a visit and she was chloroformed by Lamphere and his accomplice.

Mrs. Gunness informed Lamphere of the coming of her victims. The first man to be killed was from Minnesota. He never awoke from his sleep in the Gunness house. In the darkness Lamphere was ordered by Mrs. Gunness to drop a gunny sack and its contents in a hole that had been made by another farm hand for rubbish. Mrs. Gunness never told him what became of the man, but Lamphere received money from Mrs. Gunness.

Within a month another man arrived. He wanted to know his rights before paying off the mortgage on the Gunness farm and Mrs. Gunness took him to St. Joseph, Michigan, Lamphere thought, where they were married. A few nights after they came back there was another burning.

Lamphere received money once more from Mrs. Gunness, and he said, he became the trusted ally of Mrs. Gunness.

Then Andrew Helgelein came from South Dakota with a check for \$2,893.29. This was cashed and Helgelein was given to understand he was nothing more than a farm hand. Lamphere was sent on an errand to Michigan City to remain all night. He returned to the Gunness house and through a hole in the floor, heard Helgelein groan in distress. He was begging Mrs. Gunness to send for a doctor. It was chloral she had given Helgelein, according to Lamphere.

Presently Helgelein fell to the floor and Lamphere said he saw Mrs. Gunness strike the prostrate form and end the man's life.

Lamphere, the following night, buried this body with Mrs. Gunness' assistance. Shortly after Mrs. Gunness and Lamphere quarreled over money and he was ordered off the farm. She put her money in the bank the afternoon before Lamphere, seeking money, chloroformed all in the house, robbed and set fire to the place.

Lamphere said he was drunk the night he visited the place. He thought he would find \$1,500.

Lamphere said the chloroform he used was a part of the quantities he bought for Mrs. Gunness.

Lamphere did not desire the death of the Gunness children and Jennie Olsen. His first question when he was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the house was whether the children had escaped. He did not even intend to kill Mrs. Gunness.

Although he confessed to greater crimes, he did not admit that he intentionally started the fire in which Mrs. Gunness and the children perished.

Once he was willing to enter a formal plea of guilty to that charge in the hope of leniency, but when he learned that in the confession of arson would be involved a confession of murdering the family, he refused.

INCIDENT'S NAME WILL MEET WITH OPPOSITION
Denver, Colo., Jan. 13.—The resolution presented to the National Livestock association yesterday, endorsing

Ray Lamphere, When Dying, Disclosed the Horrors of the Farm House of Mrs. Gunness—Woman Herself Last Victim

Can Be Seen Lashed to the Rigging of a Ship

Survivors of a Wreck

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Body of D. O. Mills Reaches New York

Emperor of Japan Welcomes Dr. Clark

ing the Pinchot administration of the forest service and urging federal control of range lands, met with bitter opposition from the Colorado delegates today.

The Colorado delegates declare they see in the resolution an attempt by the larger cattle companies to secure grazing land at a merely nominal figure, thus replacing range land owned by them but now grown too valuable for grazing purposes.

It is probable that President H. A. Jastrow and the other officers of the association will be re-elected.

The selection of the place of meeting in 1911 promises to be a close fight between Fort Worth, Texas, and Denver.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Politics, including Democratic references to former President Roosevelt as the "late lamented," and "the absent one," was injected into a debate in the house today on a resolution which was adopted providing for the destruction of a thousand tons of "worthless" public documents.

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York declared that in the million or more pamphlets were approximately 19,000 copies of messages of former President Roosevelt. "Documents," Mr. Fitzgerald said, "that are both illuminating and precious and were highly prized but a short time ago. They are messages of one who, though now absent, can never be forgotten in this august assembly."

Reply to a suggestion that there were many copies of President Cleveland's messages still undisturbed, Mr. Fitzgerald said he supposed that at some time the Democrats must have entertained the "same sincere affection" for Mr. Cleveland as the Republicans entertained for "the absent lamented President whose presence in Africa is so pleasing and his return so much feared."

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Vincent Altman, who is on trial here for the throwing of "bomb 31," which partly wrecked the central exchange of the telephone company June 27, 1909, told Bruno Verra he was going to throw it, according to testimony given by the latter today. Verra is the chief witness for the state and the man who told the police Altman had thrown the bomb. Verra testified he knew the bomb was to be exploded two weeks before it was thrown.

"Altman came to me two weeks before the explosion," testified Verra. "He said he had been hired to throw three bombs into conduits belonging to the Chicago Telephone company. He said he would get \$100 for each and offered me half if I would help him."

Altman was an agent for the Carpenters' union.

MARRIES A JAPANESE.
Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 13.—Miss Lucine Goodenow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George I. Goodenow, was last night married to Keiichi Inuka, a Japanese artist, of Chicago.

NEBRASKA INSURGENTS TO CELEBRATE JAN. 20

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 13.—The Nebraska insurgents have selected January 20th as the date for the state rally.

Resolutions praising the record of the Nebraska insurgents in congress will be passed, it is stated. A candidate will also be endorsed to oppose Senator E. J. Burkett for re-election.

NURSE STRANGLED TO DEATH BY BURGLARS

Millsboro, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Sarah Bramer, a nurse maid employed by Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Compton of this place, was strangled to death this morning by burglars who robbed the Compton mansion of jewelry valued at \$10,000.

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